FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1876.

Amusements To-Day.

FIRE Avenue Theatre - Our American Cousin. Theatre Comique Variety.

Teny Pastor's New Theatre-Variety. Matines.

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Advertising Rates. DAILY AND SUNDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary adverthing; large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions,

Socients to \$2.00, according to classification.

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Po Clergymen, Churches, and Religious

Meetings. Advertisements of religious services, and meetings for religious purposes, held on Sunsay, will be inserted without charge in the nday edition of THE SUN.

Eight Years, and What?

For nearly eight years-in fact, for just seven years and six months-the Republicans have under GRANT bad control of the national Government: the Executive and the Senate uninterruptedly, and the House of Representatives most of the time.

That is a long stretch of power. What has been accomplished in tranquillizing the Bouth?

We will accept the statements of the Republicans themselves in reply. Take the condition of the Southern States to be what they represent it, and what is the commentary on their capacity to carry on the Government? If in seven years and six months they have accomplished so little, they have, indeed, no grounds on which to ask a renewal, for four years longer, of the trust which they have been found so impotent to administer.

The Republican orators in Congress do not seem to realize that it is for themselves they are making such a bad show, when they exhibit such a deplorable condition of the States where they have had this long opportunity to wield absolute

power. If in seven years and a half they have done so little, they should at least have learned distrust of their own ability, and should now modestly step aside and let others try a hand at the good work in which, according to their own showing, they have so signally failed.

Palse Statements of the Public Debt. The whole truth in regard to the public febt, and the methods by which the present figures were adopted, can never be known without a change of parties and of

We have repeatedly demanded investigation of the huge discrepancies in the statements of the public debt, and of the receipts and expenditures, as officially reported in 1869 and in 1870, by the Secretary and the Register of the Treasury. mittee several months ago in the Senate,

but the Republicans sent it to the Commit tee on Finance, who in turn referred the matter to the Treasury for an explanation. No member of this committee except JOHN SHERMAN, and he for a sinister purpose, ever went near the Treasury to exminine the books, or to look into the sys

tem upon which they are made up. The Secretary of course could not personally make the investigation required. Therefore it fell into the hands of the very subrdinates who had aided falsification of the figures. ALEXANDER HAMILTON organized the

nicely balanced system of accountability and checks, which has stood the test of time, and which no successor ever ventured to touch until BOUTWELL laid violent hands on his work. GALLATIN, CRAW-FORD, RUSH, TANEY, DUANE, WOODBURY, CORWIN, GUTHRIE, CHASE, FESSENDEN, and men of that stamp, were proud to follow in his footsteps, and to adopt his methods. But Mr. BOUTWELL was not content with these ways, and he boldly declared in the

"I also assert that during the four years that I adminis ered the Treasury Department, for the first times in the history of the Government the bon, so of the department represented the exact state of public affairs."

Under Hamilton's system the Register of the Treasury became the bookkeeper of the Government, into whose hands all the public accounts finally passed, and who alone had the authentic means of giving their results in a responsible form. All the statements of the public debt were, therefore, issued from his office, from the beginning of the Government down to the BOUTWELL advent, and they were never questioned in any manuer or form.

Mr. BOUTWELL was not satisfied that the Register should be regarded as the exclusive authority for the debt and other statements, so he prepared one of his own; and when the two appeared together in the finance reports of 1869 and 1870, they differed nearly two hundred and fifty millions of dollars! This enormous difference was found to occur mainly between the years 1862 and 1870, during the period of the great loans, although Mr. BOUTWELL went back to 1835, when the debt was merely nominal, to find a plausible pretext for this extraordinary change.

In order to appreciate the facts as they actually are, the debt statements for nine years are reproduced from the Treasury reports for the years 1870 and 1871:

YEAR.	Public debt, as stated in the Anance report for-	
	1870 and previous reports.	1871 and subse- quent reports.
1862 1863 1864 1866 1866 1867 1867 1868 1869 1869	1.008.783.181.37 1.740.694.480.40 2.022.593.026.53 2.783.425.879.21 2.602.180.215.12 2.602.180.215.13	#594 176.412 13 1,119,772,138 68 1,815,784,370 57 2,680,647,809 173 69 2,678,126,108 77 2,611,687,851 19 2,688,462,213 94 2,489,672,427 81
Total	\$19,000,000,008 63	\$19,272,555,561 57

It will be asked how this mighty change was brought about? The answer is easy Mr. BOUTWELL introduced, as he says, new in his office, and in November, 1871, he addressed a letter to the Register directing him to conform his figures to this manufactured table. In plain terms, he was to discard the figures shown by his books and to force balances in agreement with the 1871 showed them to be in accord, while they had previously differed.

Mr. BOUTWELL had no authority of law for this new departure, and he had no au-

oreated figures and claimed that they were elements in the public debt. Mr. BRISTOW says on this subject in his report:

"The year 1860 was the first of Secretary Bour-WELL'S administration, who remodeled the debt state-ment, and I add, increased it many millions."

There was some strong motive for this proceeding, and it will sooner or later be discovered. The Register of the Treasury unconsciously gave a hint of the cause in a letter to the Secretary in December, 1872: "Many of these discrepancies arose in the Arst years of the var, when the same careful attention to the proper statement of the accounts could not be given as it is possible for us to do now, assisted, as we are, by the experience of the past."

This plea is, doubtless, but one of the many excuses invented to cover up transactions which will not bear the light. It is no secret that there were immense overissues of bonds and notes; that interest was paid on vast sums in excess of the public debt; that millions were stolen and lost, and that other millions were counterfeited and circulated. When these doings are considered, the true motive of Mr. BOUTWELL's illegal changes in the Treasury statements is transparent, and it is easy to understand why two hundred and fifty millions in round numbers were added to the public debt by a stroke of his pen.

With a change of Administration and Gov. TILDEN to direct its policy, the country will soon see the extent of this tampering with the public accounts, this forcing of balances, and this falsification of figures to suit the exigencies of party.

A South American Republic.

There is no doubt that Chili pays her debts and enjoys comparative immunity from revolutions. These are substantial and creditable things, but they do not invest a State with dazzling prestige. Neither do they entitle Chili to be cited as a triumphant refutation of the popular notion which denies the faculty of selfgovernment to Spanish American countries. In view of the facts brought out by a recent census, and by the international exposition lately held at Santiago, it may be well to scan the positive achievements and precise status of that republic.

The experiment of a popular government has never been tried in Chili. Whatever else may be said of her institutions, they are certainly not democratic. The principle, for instance, of universal suffrage, which in the United States and France is now identified with the idea of a republic, has never been recognized by the legislators of Santiago. Thus, in 1873, out of a population of two millions, less than fifty thousand had the right to vote. Not only is the privilege more restricted than it was in the nominal republics of antiquity, but it is so unevenly distributed that, while each deputy from certain provinces represents seven hundred electors, in Colchagua eight deputies are chosen by about twenty-five hundred votes. Moreover, eligibility to office is not conferred by the possession of the suffrage. A candidate for the Chamber of Deputies was obliged at the same epoch to justify in an annual income of not less than \$500, or be engaged in the practice of a profession which could be shown to yield an equal sum, while the possession of at least \$2,000 a year was an essential condition of election to the Senate. We may add that these prescriptions have been only slightly modiof oligarchies should be adopted by Chili, which accordingly offers its Senators no remuneration, and only a meagre stipend during the session to those members of the

lower Chamber who are non-residents of the capital city. Another significant proof of sagacity on the part of that territorial aristocracy which substantially controls the Legislature, and has contrived during a period of fifty years to prevent executive usurpation, is the existence of a standing committee of both Houses, which, in the itervals of sessions, is invested with portant functions, and exercises a surveillance over all departments of the Administration. The Chief Magistrate of Chili is by no means clothed with the degree of independence and authority which dignifies the office of President in the United States. the powers of government being in the main monopolized by five Ministers, who are direetly responsible to the Congress, which moreover names a majority of an advisory body, the Council of State. It is obvious that this runchinery would be admirably adapted to the aims of a true democracy. provided the main spring were universal suffrage; but that, clogged with high properry qualifications, it merely strengthens

the hands of a few oligarchs.

Another principle, which we have learn ed to consider vital, that of local independence, is ignored in the so-called Chilian republic. All of the provinces-these measurably answer to the States of the American Union-are governed by intendentes appointed nominally by the President, but in reality by a responsible Minister. Even the departments, cantons, and districts, corresponding to our counties and townships, are each controlled by a gobernador, or minor functionary, likewise named by the central power. Only the capital towns of provinces and departments are allowed a municipal council, presided over by the intendant or governor, and the prerogatives of this board are very narrow. In short, the system of centratization is hardly less elaborate and supversive of local liberties than that which obtained in France under the Second Empire. Here, however, the concentration of authority does not profit the head of the State, but accrues to the limited constituency of property holders invested with the suffrage. The fact is that a small body of landowners is the veritable master of Chili. The whole area of the country, which, exclusive of the southern territories, mainly occupied by Indians, is at least equal to that of France, is divided among only thirty-five thousand proprietors; and this circumstance may of itself explain the character and the permanence of the Gov-

ernment. It is plain that the Chilian institutions. although republican in name, are by no means framed upon the Anglo-Saxon type. Water will rise no higher than its source, and it would seem that the Latin races cannot transcend with safety the somewhat narrow and rigid mould of the old Roman republic. Mexico and Peru have accepted a more liberal conception of the suffrage and of local liberties, but, whether elements into a debt statement prepared | regarded as a result or a coincidence, those countries show a decline in prosperity since the era of the Spanish viceroys. On the other hand, during the last half century Chili has undoubtedly made much progress, but it will be found that this is chiefly due to the remarkable resources of Becretary. So that the Treasury report of her soil, and that she has been vastly outstripped by other countries less richly | der an assumed name? qualified by nature.

it appears from the report of the Belgian Commissioner that all attempts at manufacture upon a considerable scale have uniformly failed. Not only cloths, prints, and hardware, but even shoes, are imported from Europe. The exhibit of agricultural products, and especially of grain, flour, and wool, was much more favorable, the production of those staples having been stimulated in Chili, as elsewhere, during the present century by the enormous expansion of English demand. The true source of the national prosperity, however, lies in the mines, and chiefly in those of copper, which were unknown, or at least unworked, under the Spanish régime. The amount of this metal now produced contributes more than a third to the total exports of the country. The rapid development of these rich deposits, coupled with the prudence and economy usually enforced by a Legislature of property holders, should account for a sound fiscal condition. After all, the aggregate of the Chilian funded debt scarcely exceeds fifty millions of dollars, or about one-third of the municipal debt contracted by the city of New York, and this cannot be esteemed a tremendous burden.

It would be preposterous to contrast the growth of Chili with that of the State of New York, or of Pennsylvania, although her population at the beginning of this century was not less, and her area five times greater. But we may reasonably compare a somewhat vaunted South American republic with those provinces of the British Crown which now constitute the Dominion of Canada. In extent of territory the two countries are nearly equal, and in 1810 they were evenly matched in point of numbers, each possessing half a million inhabitants. As regards, however, all the conditions of progress, except those associated with race and political institutions, in respect of maritime facilities, climate, mineral wealth, and fertility of soil. Chili was incomparably superior. Yet by the census of 1875 she could only point to a population of two millions, or less than half that of the Dominion, while the d.fference in valuation was far greater. The relative backwardness of the former State may be partially ascribed to the fearfal mortality occasioned by a deplorable neglect of sanitary laws, but the decisive cause is the paucity of immigration. Here we encounter one of the untoward results inseparable from that ultra conservative system which has had the shaping of legislation. The precious natural advantages of Chili cannot tempt the modern emigrant to a country which denies him the privilege of the suffrage and of local selfgovernment.

Trouble about the Republican Candidate for Governor.

Our Republican friends differ among themselves, at this interesting juncture, as to the best man for them to nominate for Governor. The party is full of good men. For instance, there is Mr. George Jones, editor of the Times; we do not want to see him nominated now, because when he is nominated we desire to support him; but this year we might feel it a matter of duty to oppose him, for fear he might draw votes from our Uncle SAMUEL as a candidate for President.

Mr. Cornell looms up as a pretty for-Conkling division of the party. We bear this with an equanimity which we trust Mr. Cornell is fully enabled to imitate. Mr. EDWIN D. MORGAN is willing, and

what is more, he is also rich. The EVARTS party is increasing, and has gained twenty-five per cent. within a few days past. Originally it consisted of three the witty Mr. CHOATE, Mr. GEORGE W CURTIS, the ornamental and transcendental member of the Republican party, and the brave Gen. BARLOW. Mr. RUSH HAWKING IS 9 recent convert o apply his system of compulsory education. he may, in the course of a quarter of a century, educate his political organization up to the acceptance of Mr. Evarrs as a caudidate. We are in favor of Mr. EVARTS. It has been said that he would advocate the election of the Democratic ticket this autumn; but we apprehend his valuable services will be more needed on the other side. If the criminal class in the Republican party were as large here as it is in the Western States where the Whiskey Rings prevail, he might lose a good many votes on account of his proverbially "long sentences." It is hinted that Mr. EVARTS's professional business is too lucrative to be given up for the office of Governor. That objection might apply to his running as a Democratic candidate; but if he runs as a Republican, it will not interfere with his

law business at all, except before election. Mr. Robertson, of Westchester, has been a standing candidate for the nomination for Governor, like George B. Loring, in Massachusetts, from the time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Perhaps he might as well be nomi nated, and laid on the shelf; but not with-

out the consent of Senator Conkling. The man most likely to be named, bemost unfit, is Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University. It might not benefit his party to run him; but it would do him a great deal of good. It would take

the starch out of him before election day. However, it will be as much as we can do to elect the Democratic nominee, and we think we will leave our dearly beloved brethren of the Republican faith to settle their own little internal, family dissensions,

and select their own candidate. If they wish to know what will happen to him, let such as belong to the Union League go into the ten-pin alley at that club and see what happens to the pins when GEORGE W. COTTERILL, or some other

good player, takes the ball in his hands. Why not Make Them out Twins?

Our contemporaries of the Republican press, generally, are engaged in an attempt to show that Mr. TILDEN is closely allied with WILLIAM M. TWEED. Considering the extent to which their efforts have already gone, we wonder they are not extended a little further. Why not put it squarely that TILDEN and TWEED are twin brothers, always united, even up to the present day, in all the schemes of either? Or, inasmuch as Tween's whereabouts have never been discovered since his removal from his hospitable home in Ludlow street, why not say that TILDEN is Tween, enlarged intellectually, and

shrunk into smaller proportions physi-New York is no other than the veritable Boss himself, running for President un-Considering that but for the instru-

would ever have been successfully prosecuted, and that Mr. Tween might to-day have been one of our State Senators, the undertaking of proving that TILDEN and Tweed are one might seem a little difficult: but it could hardly be more hopeless than the job in which our Republican contemporaries have engaged.

Are Federal Troops Needed in New

Hampshire ? PAUL WILLIAMS was killed the other day by Sylvester W. Cone, at Tamworth, a town hardly named in print before, in the State of New Hampshire. The telegraphic account of the matter also gives the following information:

"The murderer is lodged in jail, and was with diffi-ulty saved from lynching, about 500 citizens having col-cted for that acoused purpose."

This in one of the old, original Thirteen

States, in orderly, puritanic New England. Is the Governor of New Hampshire quite certain that he can preserve the peace of the State, without the aid of Federal troops? Had he not better, at all events, address a long letter to the President, avowing his apprehensions, and stating that he trembles in his shoes, even before exercising his own official authority to call

out the State militia? Above all, will the Democrats of New Hampshire, or of any other State, dare to vote for Mr. TILDEN after this?

Lynch law threatened in New Hampshire! Let the knell of the Democracy be tolled!

Some of the charges against SAMUEL J. TILDEN, which our correspondents tell us are circulating among ill-informed people, are altoadiction. People often send us letters asking us to say something about this one of them, or that one; but we do not thick it worth while to do so in most cases, as we assume that our readers are themselves possessed of judgment

Next to CARL SCHURZ, the biggest single ac quisition the Republicar party has made this year is undoubtedly. Tuttle of lows. But the Democrats profess to be consored for Tuttle of Charles Fran-Cis Adams, Parke Godwin, Stallo, Hoadly, Muel-Ler, Pulitzer, and the rest, who have 'railed for Til-den and Reform.—Springfield Republican.

We beg Mr. Bowles not to be too hilarious over his acquisition. It is not worth much priners' ink or powder. Gen. TUTTLE may be a large man to the telescopic view of the looker from afer off. He is very diminutive to the naked eye. Bevond his own vote he has no value. There is not a man in Iowa who will be moved to the support of HAYES by his conver don. To couple him with CARL SCHURZ taxes our risibles far too heavily for a temperature of 90° in the shade. We should as soon bring into onjunction the elder PITT and Sir BOYLE ROCHE, or the poet BRYANT and Pop EMMONS.

Gen. TUTTLE was a reputable husbandman in Van Buren county, drove his team afield, drew a straight furrow, and was thrilty as t Granger. The war made him a Colonel of the Second Iowa Infantry. He was a fair officer, and did good fighting. During the last year of the campaign he languished as a post commander at Natchez, and, it is said, forgot his CASEY's tactics in his devotion to the interest of the cotton factor, and in "fair" and "good fair, long staples" and "short staples," neglected the school of the battalion and the manual of

Scandal is busy with honored names, and we express no opinion of rumors and instnuation It is quite certain that this warrior brought some more money than others of his rank, who and only their pay and allowances. We should say now, that what consideration he has is rather of mammon than hero worship.

Charleton and add a see or ague of dista 50,000 and hug the delusion of an election. Gen. TUTTLE was the victim. We are not sure that his vote was counted. If it was, it was a lost abor. He is a common man in education and of very low grade in endowment; and we are only surprised that Mr. BowLEs should attempt to et up such a graven image for an idol.

It is surprising that the General has no "ratted" at an earlier date, but in the Republi-can party of Iowa the mouths are many and the teats few. He is wise now in changing his allegiance. Whether his bloody shirt is wrought from his own flores, of a later cotton crop, we cannot venture an opinion. If we possessed his confidence, we should recommend that he send his scarlet undergarment to the laundress, and appear again in his primitive leans. Not that he will be missed fr organization, but we think the reenforcement to the GRAN1 and HAYES party will sadly interfere with the dividends of the more ancient rodents, such as BEN BUTLER, JOHN A. LOGAN, and the rest of them.

Mr. JAY GOULD is working vigorously to prevent action by the Senate on paying the \$77,000,000 which the Union Pacific Railroad will we the Government in 1895. The House of Representatives has passed a bill calculated to protect the Treasury from the robbery with which it is now threatened. This bill is said to be entombed in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, through Mr. GOULD's influence. The Senate is largely Republican, and if it does not come to a vote upon the bill it will be because the members are not bonest enough to resist the inducements held out by the Wall street

The only safety for the people lies in ousting the Republican party from power by the election of SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Brother BLAINE has recovered far enough to make his appearance again as a speech-maker, though he has been unable to go to Washington for further investigation. He made his speech up in Augusta on Wednesday. Brother BLAINE cause the weakest, the least known, and spoke about political corruption, at which he is very much alarmed. He is apprehensive that it nay be practised in this election, and thinks that corruptionists should be watched, followed, and counteracted. We think so, too; but where would Brother BLAINE be, if this had been properly done?

To-day's advices from Albany disclose a nanner of conducting affairs in the Abingdon Square Savings Bank of this city that is certainly surprising. As early as 1874 the Bank Examiner discovered that the Secretary of that bank had used his own check for \$10,000 in making up the report of assets and surplus. This was overlooked at the time by the State officials upon the promise of the Abingdon Square Bank's officers that it should not again be resorted to. Since then, it is alleged by the State officials, the officers have repeated this padding process until at the time of the July statement on the first of last month, the clerk of the bank deposited his individual check for \$9,800 before making the statement, and withdrew it afterward. The bank was closed yesterday by order of Justice Landon of Schenectady, on representations of the Deputy Bank Superintendent, in the absence of Superintendent ELLIS, now sojourning

at the sesside. These facts of record show the wrong of allowing a bank so managed to do business and draw deposits from confiding customers who should have been protected by the State officials. Surely it is time that proper safeguards were placed around the savings of industrious people.

The House fastened a special fraud directly upon Robberson yesterday, but it was weakly ascribed to his "negligence" in the report of the Committee on Naval Expenditures eally, and that the present occupant of the | that was adopted. Another word than neglioffice of Chief Executive of the State of gence ought to have been applied to the conduct of ROBBERSON in the matter referred to. "By reason of his negligence and his order," says the resolution, "the Government was do frauded by the said firm of the sum so paid." If The fabries and implements of native mentality of Samuel J. Tilden, it is not workmanship displayed at the Santiago likely that any of the suits, either civil or Another of the adopted resolutions, which was thority from the books, except as be Exposition were far from creditable, and criminal, against William M. Tweed directed to be sent to the President, called for should be.

the removal of HANSCOM, as a man unworthy and incompetent to hold his position in the Navy Department. This will doubtless atrengthen GRANT in his determination to retain HANS-

Mr. John M. Forbes, we are delighted to see, is designated by the National CHANDLER Committee, as one of the purveyors of revenue for the Presidential campaign. We cannot omit any opportunity of bringing him prominently before the public. A gentleman whose first layer of monetary blubber was laid on his ibs in the opium and tea trade of the Orient, and whose superflux of capital has since been reënforced by the roulette of railway stocks and the fare of mortgage bonds, is a judicious selection to assist in the work of subsidizing the ballot box and suborning the voter. We feel ourselves authorized to say that all contributions addressed to him in Sears's Building either in cash or defaulted railway bonds, will be duly accounted for to ZACH CHANDLER & Co., the respectable firm consisting of CHANDLER, EDMCNDS, BOSS SHEPHERD, BABCOCK, and the persecuted Belknap, in whom this venerable railroad whipper in can see nothing but an edu-cated aptitude for traffic in official honor, or the legitimate calling of internal improvement investments. Bonds of Mr. FORBES'S road will be received at a commuted value by the cord or the fractional parts thereof. The generous contributor can have the assurance of this responsible committee, who are all honorable men, that these funds will be sacredly applied to the most desirable consummation of electing a third-rate statesman, but good father of family. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, to superin tend another generation of BELKNAPS, ROBBER sons, and BABCOCKS to take what little there may be remaining in our lean exchequer after

Let the benevolent private citizen revise his bank account and check for his credit balance in this most laudable enterprise. We need not adjure the plethoric collectors of cuscoms, the prosperous postmasters, those inestimable public servants of the revenue service. down to the tide waiter assistants and the thousand-dollar clerks, to be ready with their ten per cent, of charity with an exemplary and pleasing promptitude of remittance.

In its terms and in its purpose, the resoution offered vesterday in the House from the Democratic side by Mr. Scott Lord was all right. It was a declaration of the sense of the House in favor of the constitutional provision secure the free exercise of the right of suffrage to all citizens of every State, and in favor of the prompt execution of the laws against any attempt to interfere with that right he force fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise. The Democrats of the House seized the opportunity to support this very proper and important resolution, which was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

Another proof was yesterday furnished of the fact that it is almost impossible, under our existing law, to convict any assassin of that degree of murder-the first degree-in which execution is the penalty of his crime. A plea of murder in the second degree was accepted in the case of the murderer of Police Sergean McGiven, and King was sentenced to the State prison for life, which was the extent of the authority of the presiding magistrate.

The amateurs of reform, under the HAYES dispensation, must have their enthusiasm raised to a fever heat by the appointment of MICHAEL D. CLANCY as Secretary of the Chanderian Committee.

We can see nothing now lacking to make it perfect and palatable to the fastidious appetites of JOHN COCHRANE, D. C. LITTLEJOHN, and others of the Liberal reënforcement who are recruited into the household brigade of GRANT'S and BLAINE'S HAYES. Making the compound by metaphor, the beverage is nectarian, compounded by taking tweive as the integer; six part foring of Brother ORVIL, and Brother-in-law CASEY. We can hardly suggest any improvement in such an organization. It promises most hap pily a reformed and renovated new Administration. If JAY GOULD OF TOM SCOTT could be added to the active management, it would be well nigh invincible for the campaign. Perh ps the spelter and iron barons are content with the venerable septenarian of Sears's Building. So far the crowning wrong to those who aspire for change and restored honesty is the invest ment of benchman CLANCY as Scribe to the Pharisees. We are touched by an ineffable delight as we imagine the future, with HAYES President and with the oblique optics of B. F. BUTLER scanning and pointing the pathway of the new Administration!

English railway stations have what is called a "cloak room," where, on payment of twopence, you may leave any article for twentyfour bours. If left longer it is charged the same for each day it remains there. This is a great onvenience, more especially to those coming o town to shop, who, instead of lugging their parcels about, have them sent to the cloak room. Let American railroad authorities take

RELIGION AND THE SCHOOLS. The Judiciary Committee's Substitute for the Non-Sectarian Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 .- The Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed upon and reported the following as a substitute for the House joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution concerning religion and common schools:

icsolvest. By the Senate and House of Representaes (two-thirds of each Mouse concurring therein), it the following article be proposed to the Legislaes of the several States as an amendment to the institution of the United States, which, wene ratified three-fourths of the eard Legislatur s shill be valid a part of the said Constitution, namely:

riticle 16. No State shall make any law respecting an abits'hent of religion or probibiting the free exerethereot, and no rengious test shall be required as a shifteation to say office or public trest under any test of the shall be specified as a shifteation to say office or public rest under any test of the shall be specified states, or any State. Territory, district or mulial corporation shall be appropriated to or made used for the support of any school, educational, or been institution under the control of any regions or threighous sect. Organization of genomination, or terein the particular recus or tenets shall be read or the fill and no champropitation or local of credit, and no champropitation or local or credit shall be made to yreintain sor antiferilevous sect, organization or demination, or to promote its interess or tenets. In any school or many encoder the rights of property eady vessed. already vesied.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power by appropriate legists in to provide for the prevention and punishment of violations of this article.

Archbishop Purcell Declaring that his Church

is not Disposed to Interfere. CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.-The Catholic Telegraph of this morning contains an article from Archbishop Purceil, addressed to the people of the United States, relative to the attitude of the Catholic Church toward the public school system. He declares that the Church has no dispo sition to interfere with the Church has no dispo-sition to interfere with the system, and says; "No doubt justice and equality would entitle the Catholic people of this country to exemption from taxation for the support of others, hools or to a snare of the public school funds in pro-portion to the number of pupils in the schools, but even this we are disposed to waive in your favor."

Condition of the State Canals ALBANY, Aug. 10.-State Engineer Van Buren ias just completed a minute inspection of the whole of the Middle Division of the Eric Canal and a portion of the other divisions. He finds the great waterw ye of the other divisions. He bads the great waterw ys in a better condition than usual, not withstanding the fact that no Ring extraordinary repairs have (or extend) been made upon them since a year and a half ago, it wis be remembered that the Ring court eters at that time positively predicted the total runs of the canals if they did not make extraordinary repairs upon them. The survey looking to deepe ing the Eric Canal to seven seet is progressing very satisfactority.

The West Point Tragedy. John L. Rothelin, the sentinel who shot Washington Putnam, a ceaching, at West Point, on the stinit, was disc arged by the New York Grand Jury yesterday.

Those who are interested in the reform of women's dress, and in having the costume of women constructed upon truly good principles, both as respects hygienic utility and sesthetic perfection, are rold a convention in Pailade phia in the latter part of this month. An advertisement is published in another column, and we commend the subject to the onsideration of those who are interested in it, or

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. The Field West of Cayuga-Cornell Ahead-

Fenton Warring on Conkling. BUFFALO, Aug. 10.-Gov. Fenton is pullng wires in this part of the State for the Republican Convention at Saratoga. It is understood that be thinks this a good opportunity to wholly destroy, or at all events seriously cripple, the leadership of his old-time rival, Mr. Conkling; and he is making the most of it. Mr. Fenton's emissaries are busy looking after the election of delegates in all the western counties. The only test set up by the wily Chautau qua manager is opposition to Conkling. The battle is fought under the guise of hostility to the nomination of Mr. Cornell for Governor,

and Fenton is doing his level best to beat him because he is the friend of Conkling. This old quarrel between Fenton and Conkling is well understood out here. Fenton got more than his share of the Federal patronage in the early part of Grant's administration, and Conkling protested. They had a collision, and Conkling proved too strong for Fenton, and thereupon he grew cold in his Republicanism, and ultimately holted and went over to the he could. But this following was never very formidable in this part of the State, and of late it has dwindled pretty much all away; while among the regular Republicans be not only has no influence, but is an object of intense hatred rather. And this feeling against Fenton exists not only in the ranks of the Coukling Republicans, but in those of the anti Conkling Republicans as well. At all events, this is so out this

cans, but in those of the anti Conkling Republicans as well. At all events, this is so out this way.

I fancy Mr. Conkling will be able to centrol at least three-fourths of the delegates to the Convention from the counties west of Cavuga Lake. This is the orinion of impartial politicians who have looked over these eighteen counties more carefully than I have. The opponents of Conkling and Cornell will probably have the entire descration from Chautauqua, Fenton's own county, though even this is not certain; and they may pick up some delegates in Cattaraugus, Steuben, Niagara, and one or two other of the counties mentioned. And this, I fancy, will be the extent of the anti-Conkling representation from hereabouts at Saratoga.

However, it is proper to say that it does not follow that, because Conkling may be as strong as is supposed in this part of the State. Cornell will be equalisation in the Convention. This will depend mon what Mr. Conkling thinks is best. He may deem it wise to take another candidate, say White, whom he likes, or, if hard pinched, even Pomeroy, whom he dislikes; but, judging from the feeling of his friends in Rochester, Batavis, Lockhort, and here at Buffalo, Mr. Conkling will never consent to the nomination of Gov. Morgan or Mr. Evarts.

Judge Robertson has a great many friends in Western New York; and, strange to say, I am told that Woodford will just as likely as not pick up two or three delegates in this locality. Senator Rogers, who resides here, don't seem to have much strength for Governor. I think the Erie county delegation will all be firm friends of Conkling, and will go for Cornell if that is the pregramme.

A sharp struggle is anticipated at Saratoga.

A sharp struggle is anticipated at Saratoga. Both Fenton and Conkilng will be there.

GENEALOGY. His Grace the Duke of Kingston-Hereditary

Glory of the Pierreponts. Your reporter does not seem to get at

the kernel of the Pierrepont nut. Is Edwards Pierrepont aiming at the dukedom of Kingston? In Hollister's "History of Connecticut" appears a line beginning with Robert de Pierreont who came with the Conqueror, from whom the seventh in descent was Sir Henry of Holme Pierpont, in right of his wife Annora, daughter of Michael Manvers, Lord of Holme. This Henry died 1291. From Henry ten more generations bring us to Robert Pierpont, who was created Earl of Kingston 1628, whose last male descendant was Evelyn Pierpont, second Duke of Kingston, who died without issue 1773. The above Robert of 1628, had a younger brother William, the father, it is said, of James Pierpont, who emigrated to America with two sons, John and Robert. John was born in London 1619; came over with his father and settled in Roxbury; he married Thankful, daughter of John Stow, and to his descendants the duke dom of Kingston belongs by reason of the failure of the line of Evelyn Pierpont. This John of Roxbury had ten children, of

James, the second minister at Now Hates:

James, the second minister at New Praves:
Another son, the Rev. Benjamin, settled in Charleston, S. C., and died there 1698. The Rev. James Pierpont of New Havea married three times. (I.) Abigail, daughter of the Rev. Jonn Davenport; (2.) Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Jonn Davenport; (2.) Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Jonn Davenport; (2.) Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, and grand-daughter of the Rev. Samuel Hooker, and grand-daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the leader of the Connecticut colony, as Davenport was of that at New Haven. By this last marriage came Sarah Pierpont, born July 9, 1709, who married Jonathan Elwards. The above-named Thankful Stow was sister to the Rev. Samuel of Miduletown. Conn., from whom Dr. Lyman Beecher was of the fifth generation in descent. The Stow record is a very remarkatic one.

It does not appear that Edwards Pierrepont is descended from the Edwards stock, but related to it collater lily by descent from one of the brothers of S.rah (Pierpont) Elwards. Mr. By Sarah (Pierpont) Elwards have been defined in the catalogue of 1892, covering the whole period of the existence of Yale College down to toat year, gives his name in the class of 1837 just as he writes it now, without the Munson, a name, by the way, respectable enough for the Pierreponts or anybody else to bear without percenticle loss of dignity. Contrary to the general it is now ascertained that the cescendants of the titled and land-owning classes were numerous among the first settlers of N-w England. The error originates from the frequent lapses or extinction of titles, and allenation of estates as to particular families, out this proves nothing, except as to the line of primegenture. The posterity of the daughters and of the younger sons mingle with the people, and gradually lose all social distinction derived from gentle birth, and in most cases will knowledge of an accestry tey Another son, the Rev. Benjamin, settled in

knowing.

A general knowledge of genealogy and family history would speedily dissipate a kind of family pride that is both footish and offensive, based as it is on ignorance and concert.

JOHN A. DREEM.

R. M. T. Hunter Again.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The real point of my first communication was to call attention to Mr. Greeley's language in 1849, in which he said he believed "no President has been elected of adverse politics to those of the Speaker of the House last before chosen." If this be a frecedent, Mr. Hayes is to be deteated. On Mr. Greeley's authority I also accepted Mr. Hunter as a Whig, though well aware that he was a bemocrat in after days, at le st. Mr. Hunter's election as Speaker does not break the force of Mr. Greeley's statement above quoted. He was elected by Whigs and by Democrats agrees to Van Buren, and was certainly not a representative of the party that sustained the then President. I have so habitually regarded the Greeley simpan cas conclusive authority on scatistics, that "W.'s" exhibition of a youthful error on the part of the pmiosopher is a shot not easily recovered from.

Aug. 10, 1876. beer elected of adverse politics to those of the

Floating Islands in a Lake.

From the London (Ont.) Free Press. From the London (Ont.) Free Press.

It is announced from Superior City that the recent terriac blow on that take started two quite large floating islands from near Rice's Point, blew them across the bay out through the canal and several miles out in the lake, when the wind changed about and blew them across the lake and on to the Wisconsin shore. The Islands were covered with quite a growth of frees, and as they were floating across the bay, through the canal and out on the lake, presented a very novel sight, and were watched by hundreds of spectators.

Tenuessee for Reform and Tilden NASHVILLE, Aug. 10.-The largest Democratic

convention held in this State for years adjourned t ex-Gov. Isham G. Harris and Gen. Wir. B. Bate chosen as Presidential Electors for the State at Lee platform rainles the action of the St. Louis conton, opposes the recondation of any com-lastiy due the creditors of the State or National

Scriptural Exegests.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was much

A Grand Muster Resigning. BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10,-R. W. Drawn, being al, has restened the trand Mastership of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Massachusetts. SUNBEAMS.

-The Emperor of Brazil is going to Ephesus to visit the site of the Temple of Dians.

The Rev. Mr. Painter, a Chicago Bap-

tist, argues that the soldiers who crucified Christ were

-Iowa juries hold that in case a marriage engagement is broken the parties must return all presents, or their worth in money.

-Lady Smith, widow of Sir James Smith. President of the Linnman Society of London, has entered her 104th year in perfect health. -Lord Brougham once defined a lawyer

thus: "A learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemies, and keeps it himself." -The faculty of the University of Jena state that of forty-three Englishmen styling themselves graduates of Jena, only four really were so, since the

-A pair of canaries at New Castle, Pa., are fed by a little wren, which comes daily to th

side, and, sitting on their cage, drops into is the seed it has managed to gather. -It is now proposed to send an amateur crass band to Montaga, and thus make the Indianage west. If it has not this effect, at any rate it will produce

liscord among the gentle savages. -The directors of the Westminster Aquaium have completed the purchase, for £2,500, of the ection of etchings and other works by Mr. orge Cruikshank belonging to that artist, and repre-

senting the labor of a lifetime. -Mark Hopkins, the venerable ex-President of Williams College, with his family and a few friends, are having a sort of private camp meeting at Ball Mountain, Mass. They live in tents, do their own cooking, and have religious services every day.

-This is from the latest song of the rink-

"Gliding o'er the asphalt at a furious rate, Taking it for ice, too, fanoying they skate! With e ch other figring, waged by they wink! Oh the rosy rinkers rolling round the rink! Chorus-Sing a song of rinkers, &c."

-Sir Randall Roberts, an English baronet, arrived in this city a few days ago, and has been introduced at several clubs. Recently he went on the stage in England, appearing in the principal cities except London, without remarkable success. He desires to act in this country. He was formerly in the British

-During the last twenty years the British Government had added 573 ships to the navy by building, and has purchased 44 more. It has sold 110, broken up 125, and 31 have been lost. The number of Gatling guns in use is being rapidly increased. The large ironclads are now all a med with them, and sereral have lately been sent to Malta. -A correspondent describes Albert

Grant, the English speculator, as a small man, 50 years old, with a jaunty air. His whiskers flow out on each side of his face, and his hair is brushed wavingly back. His very small eyes are imbedded in puffy cheeks. His nose wants to be aquiline, but is cut short. His face is marked deeply with the lines of care and nard work. -The annual contest for prizes for reci-

tation in tragedy and comedy lately took place at the Paris Conservatoire. The number of competitors in comedy was much in excess of the number competing in the department of tragedy. The competition is always an affair of great interest to all theatrical people in France. Two or three new engagements at the Frangais and the Odéon immediately result from it. -An Erie merchant who settled with his check an amount he owed a Pittsburgh firm, and was reminded by the latter that there remained ten cents due as they "could not stand the exchange," got even

with his tormentors by getting together ten of the largest-sized coppers he could find and sending them on by express to Pittsburgh, leaving to their recipients the duty of paying twenty-five cents for charges.

—At a meeting of the English bar, at which all the circuits were represented, it has been agreed that special fees for counsel going off their circ nit shall in future be altered-that any junior can go cuit shall in future be altered—that any junior can go off his circuit on either side for 50 guineas, and any silk gown for 100. The old rule previous to this ar-rangement was that no junior could hold a brief on another circuit than his own under 100, and a seulor

under 300 guineas. -There is no truth in the strtement. which has appeared in many English papers, that a number of members of the British House of Common were going out in a body to the Paniadelphia Exhibi tion, and that a steamer had been placed at their dis-posal by the White Star Line. The story arose out of t practical joke on the part of a few members. One mem ber being asked whether it was true that a Parliamen tary deputation was going out by the White Star Line

-A Berlin correspondent of the Journal d'Alsace says that Captain Boyton, the champion swim-mer, will soon undertake a swimming trip around the world, which he proposes to accomplish in five years. He will visit Vienna, Genoa, St. Petersburg. Denmark, Sweden, will pass along the northern coast of France, Spain, and after rounding the coast of Portugal will enter the Mediterranean sea. After visiting Italy he will cross the Suez Canal and visit Calcutta, Bombay, nina, Java, Australia, and then cross the Pacific to

California, whence he will navigate to Panama and along the Atlantic coast to New York. -About two miles from the City of Mexis a remarkable old cypress tree, gnarled and twis ed in a wonderful way. It is a thousand years old, and ten feet in diameter at its base. At ten feet from the ground it is fourteen feet in diameter, and at twenty feet it divides into two immense trunks. It is the old tree of Noche Triste under which, according to Pres-cott, Cortez gathered his men when driven by the An tees from the city. It was once fired and very much injured, but the trunk and shell will live for ages. The Mexican Government have put a handsome fence of

stone and iron around it, that no vanda; may disturb it -A mysterious excavation has just been made by some unknown persons in a sand bank af North Hadley, Mass., about an eighth of a mile from the Connecticut river, and it is supposed that some of the treasure from the Northam; ton Bank robbers was concealed there, and has now been taken away. Appearances indicate that the strangers excavated the sand to a cepth of about toree fect for a space of per-haps a dozen feet square, and then with a stick or iron bar had pierced down into the partn in various place as if to ascertain the exact whereabouts of some hidden treasure, and then, as if striking on the coveted goods, dug down considerably deeper. Detectives have been on the spot, measuring tracks, &c., but so far no clue to the mystery has been found.

-It has puzzled many people to decide why the dark wood so highly valued for furniture should be called rosewood. Its color certainly dues should be called rosewood. Its color certainly does not look much like a rose, so we must look for some other reason. Upon asking we are told that when the tree is first cut the fresh wood possesses a very strong rose-like fragrance—hence the name. There are half a dozen more kinds of rosewood trees. The varieties are found in South America, and in the East Indies and are found in South America, and in the East Indies and are count in selections. Some imes the trees grow so large that planks four feet broad and ten feet in length can be cut from them. These broad planks are principally used to make the tops of planofortes. When growing in the forest the losewood tree is remarkable. for its beauty, but such is its value in manufactures as an ornamental wood that some of the forests where it once grew abundantly now have scarcely a single speci-men. In Madras the Government has prudently had great plantations of this tree set out.

-Shadows in portraiture are often an inscrutable mystery to many o herwise well educated persons. When Queen Elizabeth sat to Zuechero she desired to be painted, "neither with shades to the right nor to the left, but in an open garden hight." In other words, her Majesty was for having her counts nance depicted in the similitude of a muffin. A per-trait of George III. was sent to China under the eng bassy of L rd Amhers; to which the features were it half shadow. It was destined for a gift for the Emsperor of China, but a Celestial critic inquired why the King of England had one side of his face covered with dirt. Of ver Cromwell warned the artist who painted him that he would not pay him a single penny if he suppressed a pimple or modified a single wrinkle in his rough visage; but Charles II. took Sir Peter Lely ts task and said: "O'ds fish! if that's like me I must be & monstrous ill-favored fellow. "A nobleman both sting and ugly refused to pay Hogarth for his portrait on the ground that it was not a good likeness. Whereoned Hogarin threatened to put a tail to it and sell it to the Barnum of those days to be shown with the wild beasts? The money was paid at once.

-Baron Bramwell called a breach of promise case he recently tried in London "positively melancho y." A "giri" of 40 sued a "young man" of had been " very civil to each other" from a remote period, and somewhere at the beginning of the cade the latter suggested marriage. The lady be nominally on the ground of ill-nealth, but really be-cause her admirer then only earned evalues as lings a week. In 1808 the gentleman renewed the clier, and thus matters went on until 1870. Meanwhile, however, the Dachelor's salary had increased to twenty-ong a and furniture precented herse further and a proposed his old ive £20 to fer you her time houses and furniture proved too much for his constancy and as proposed his old ve £20 to fer yo her time houses. Interested in your exposition of the real meaning of the words. "Lead us not into temptation," and yet methinss an additional meaning is found in "Noyes's Tessament," where he franslates the pa-sage, "Suffer is not to yield to temptation." We must needs expect temptation, but in the overcoming of them, or in reflaints, pieud to them, we should develop a character in sixness to flim, "Who was tempted in all boints have age."

"THIRL."

AUG. 10. of compensation to which a woman of 40 is for the default of a man ten years her senior, the case, as the Judge remarked, standing in Indicrous contrast to the dignity of the tribunal before which had action was tried. The jury awarded the plaintiff atdamages.